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Zhao

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(54) **ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR HAVING UPPER AND LOWER POWER CONTACTS IN CONTACT WITH METALLIC PLATE AND MAKING METHOD THEREOF**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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H01R 43/18	(2006.01)
H01R 24/60	(2011.01)
H01R 107/00	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H01R 43/18*** (2013.01); ***H01R 13/6585*** (2013.01); ***H01R 24/60*** (2013.01); *H01R 2107/00* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01R 13/6585; H01R 24/60; H01R 43/18; H01R 2107/00; H01R 13/5208; H01R 13/5202; H01R 13/5216; H01R 13/5219; H01R 13/6587; H01R 12/724

USPC 439/607.11, 607.05, 607.06, 607.07, 439/607.09, 660, 587, 607.35, 607.36, 439/607.13

See application file for complete search history.

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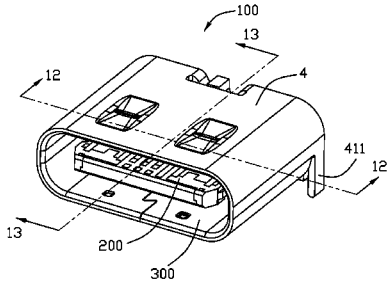
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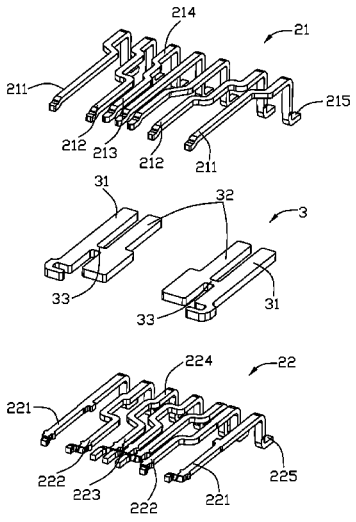
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Wei Te Chung; Ming Chieh Chang

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of making an electrical connector comprises the steps of: insert molding a first insulator with an upper and lower rows of contacts and a metallic element arranged between the upper row of contacts and the lower row of contacts while leaving a void space to expose a bridge of the metallic element; cutting the bridge of the metallic element through the void space to form a first plate and a second plate separated from each other; and insert molding a second insulator to fill up the void space.

2 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets





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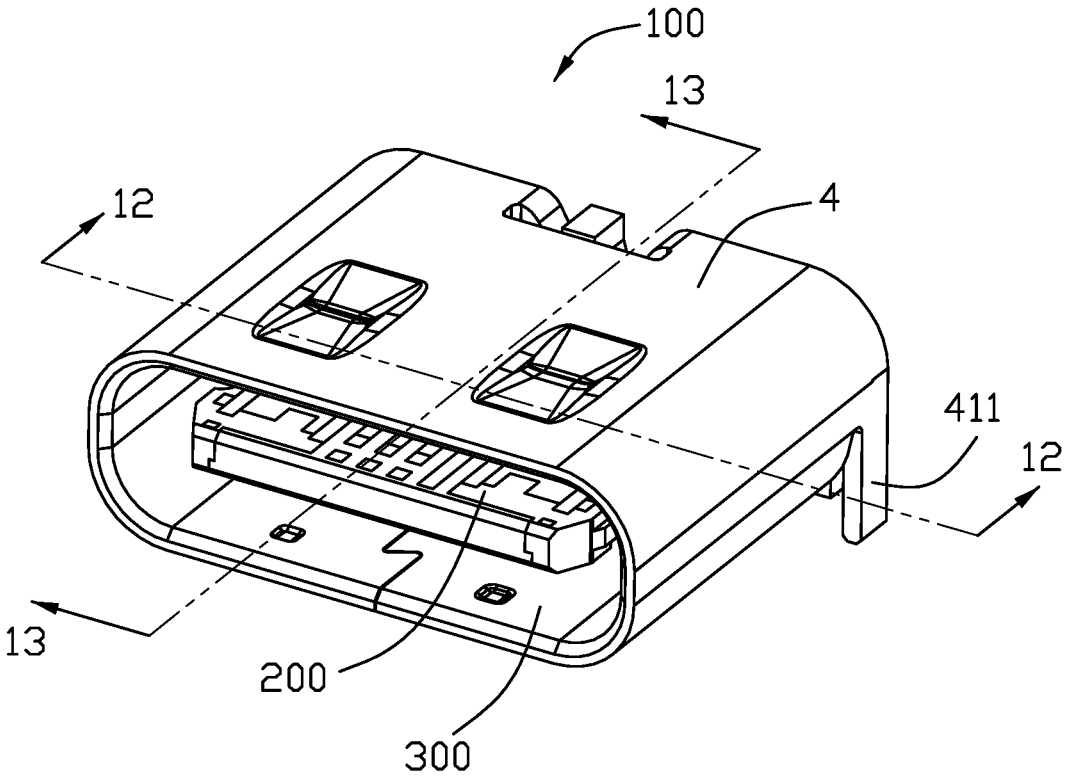


FIG. 1

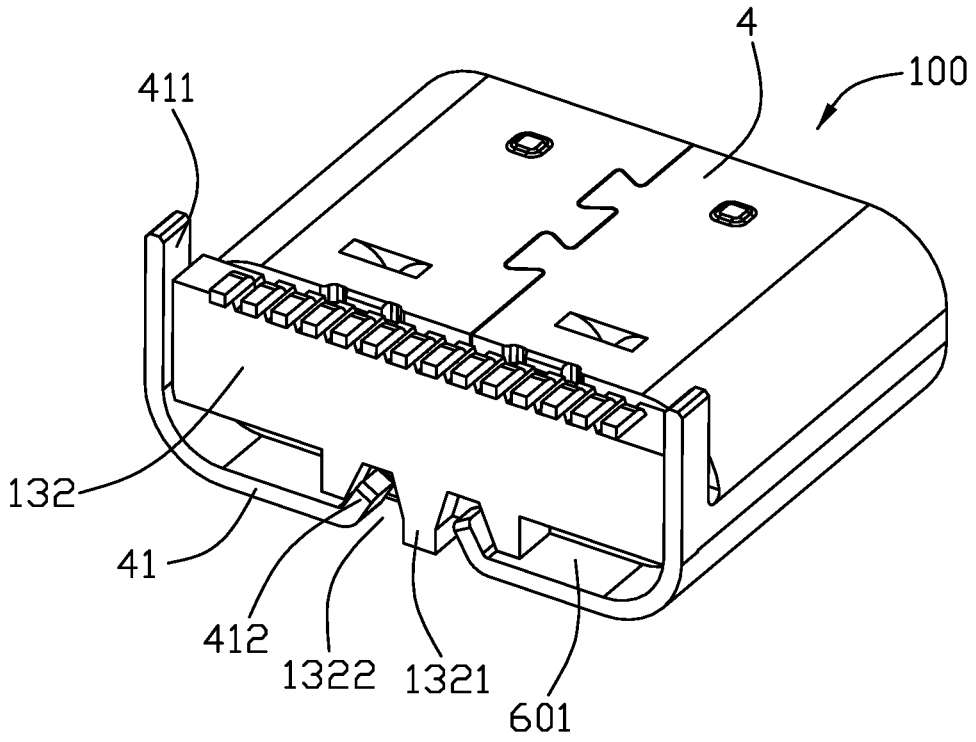


FIG. 2

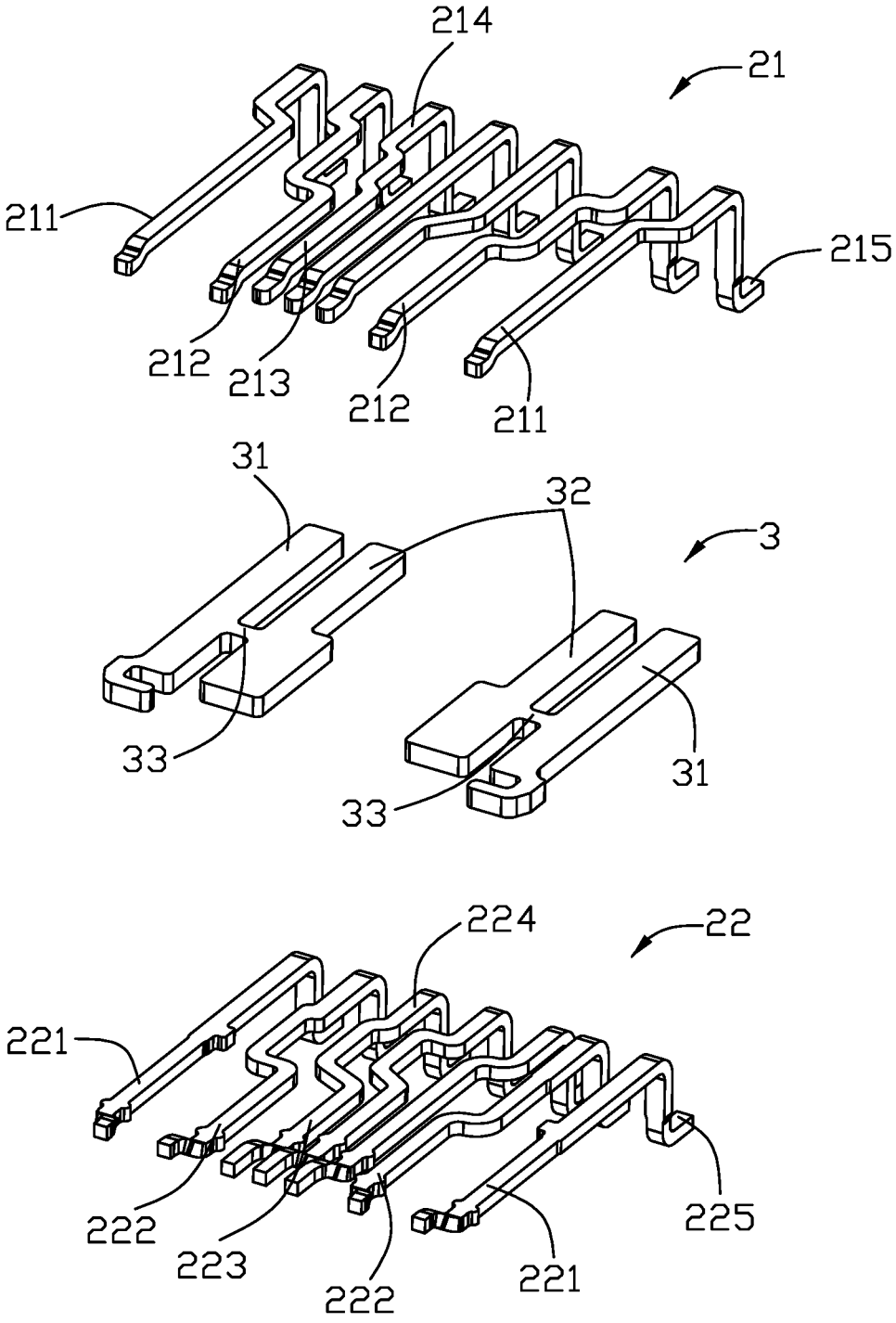

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FIG. 3

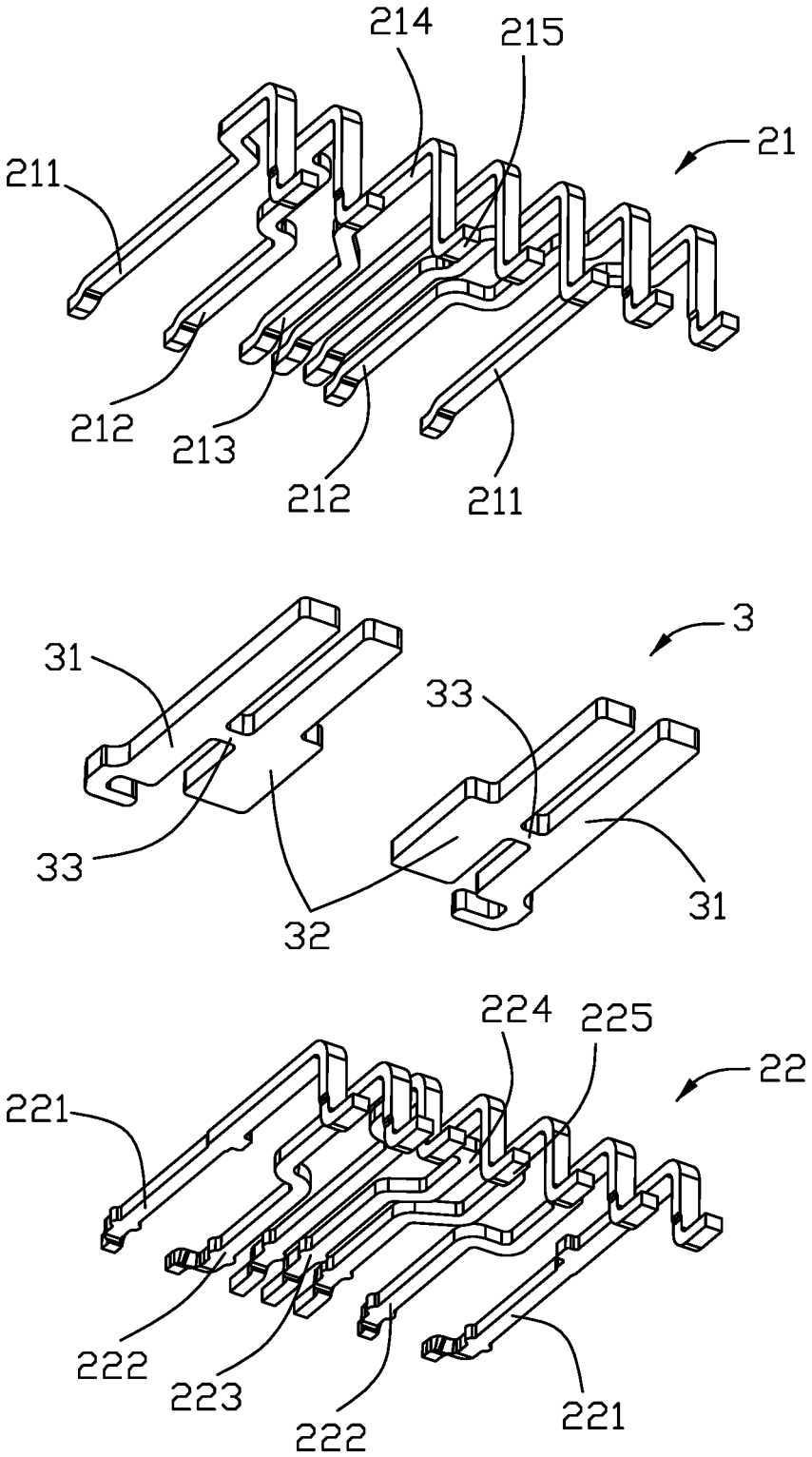

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FIG. 4

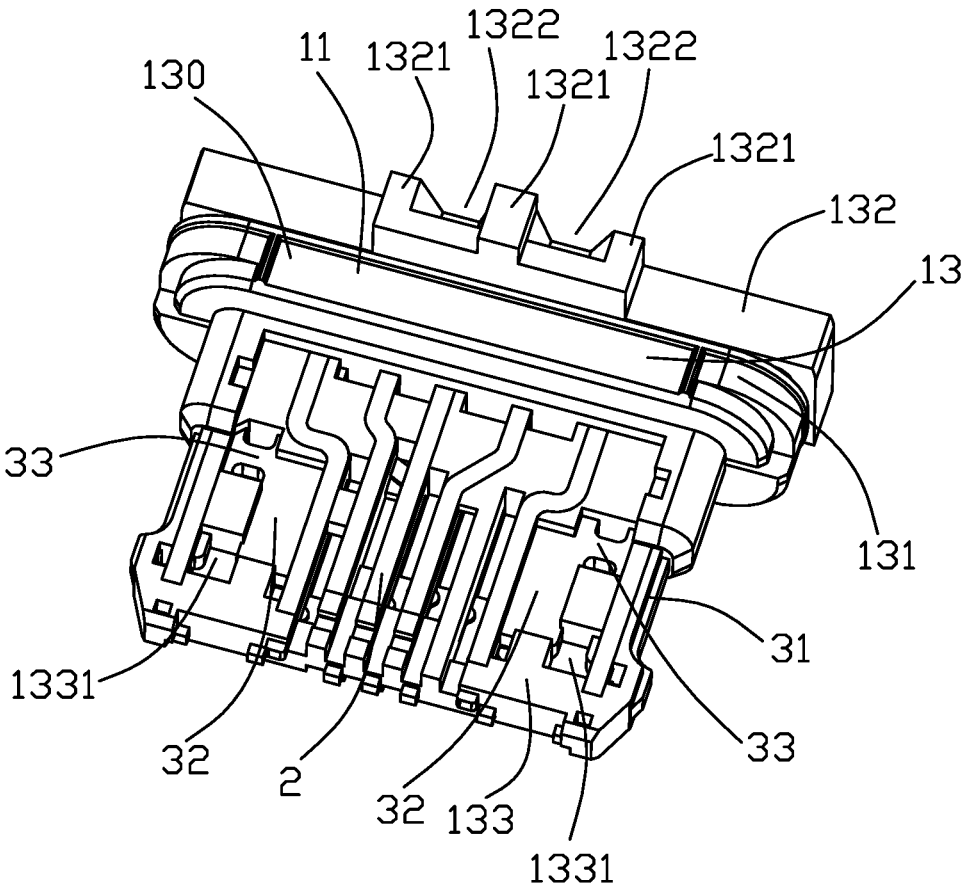

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FIG. 5

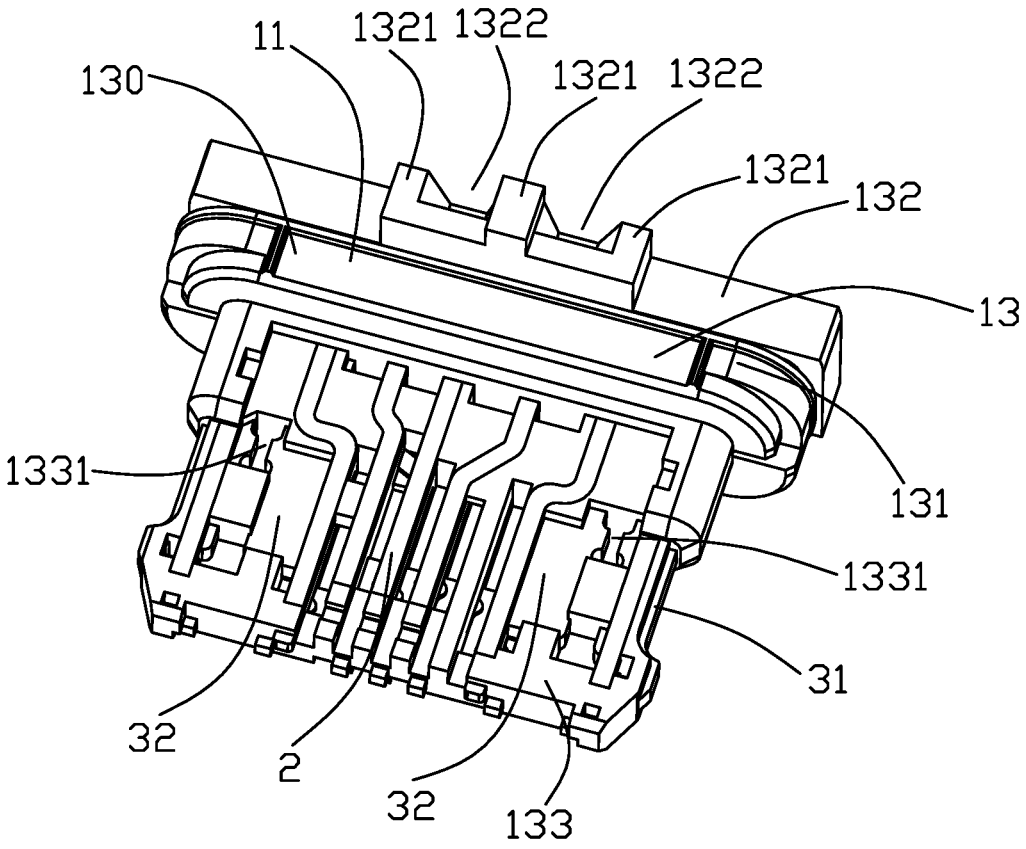

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FIG. 6

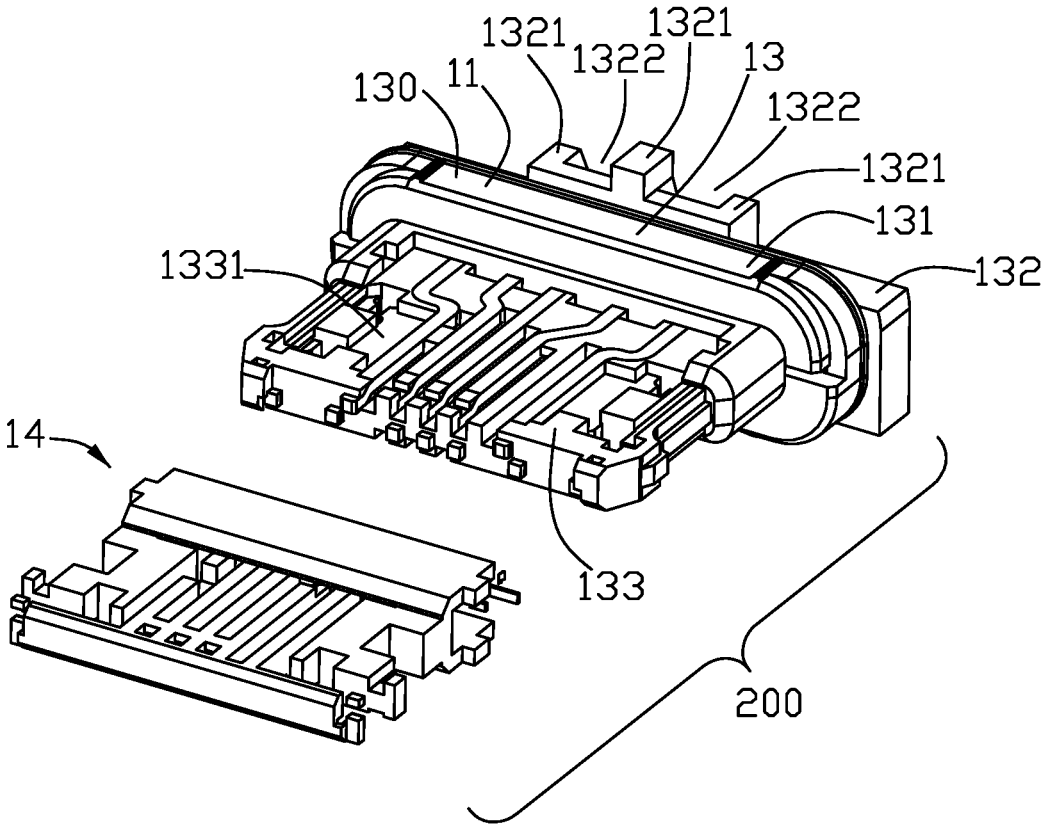


FIG. 7

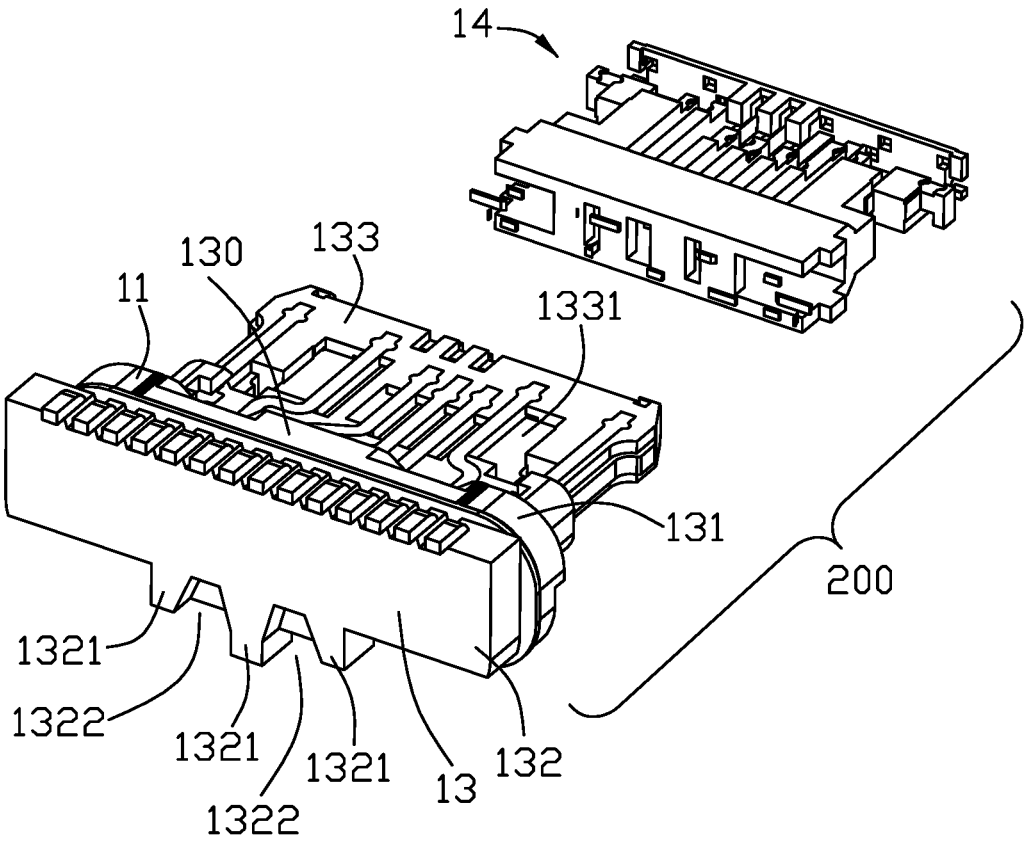


FIG. 8

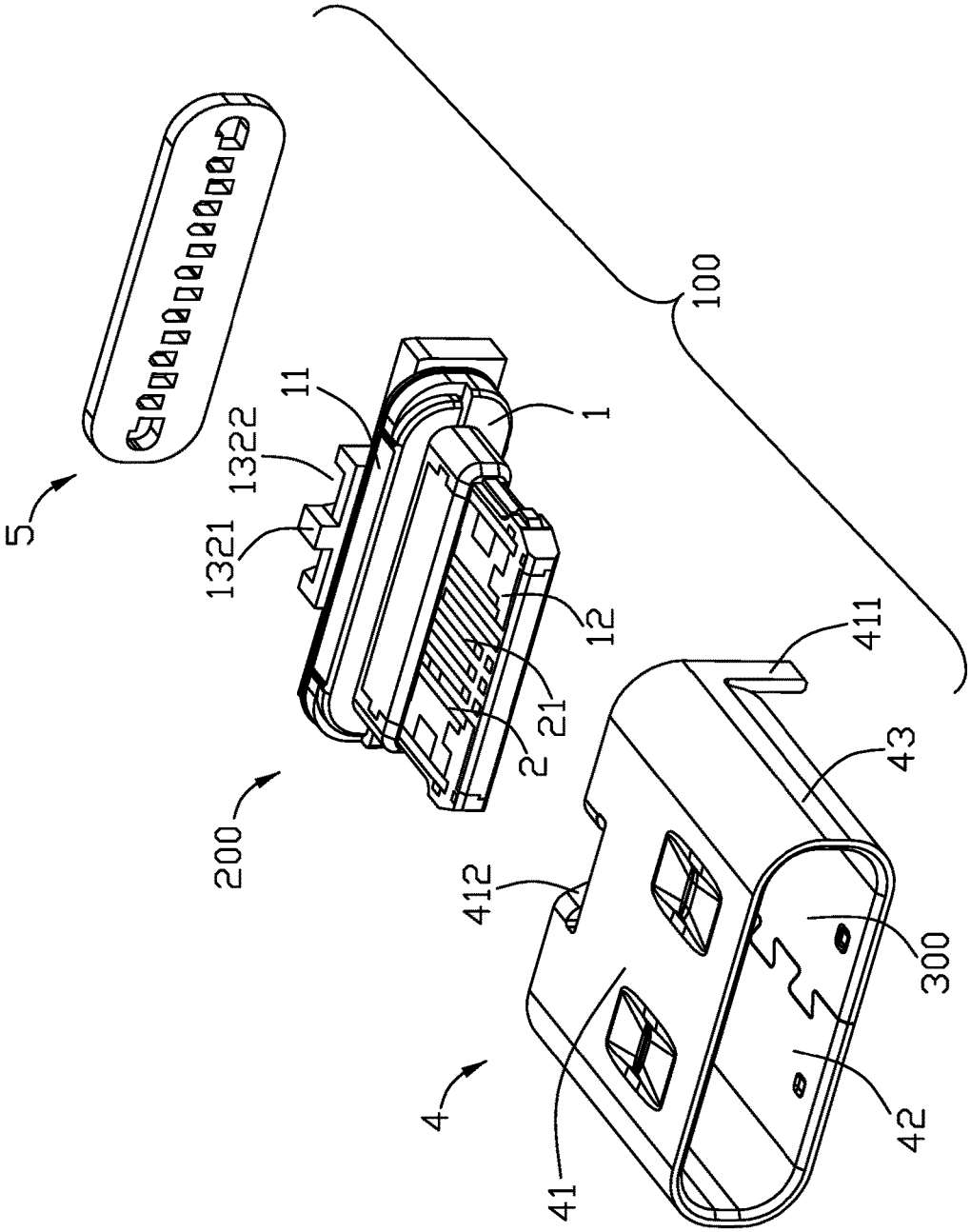


FIG. 9

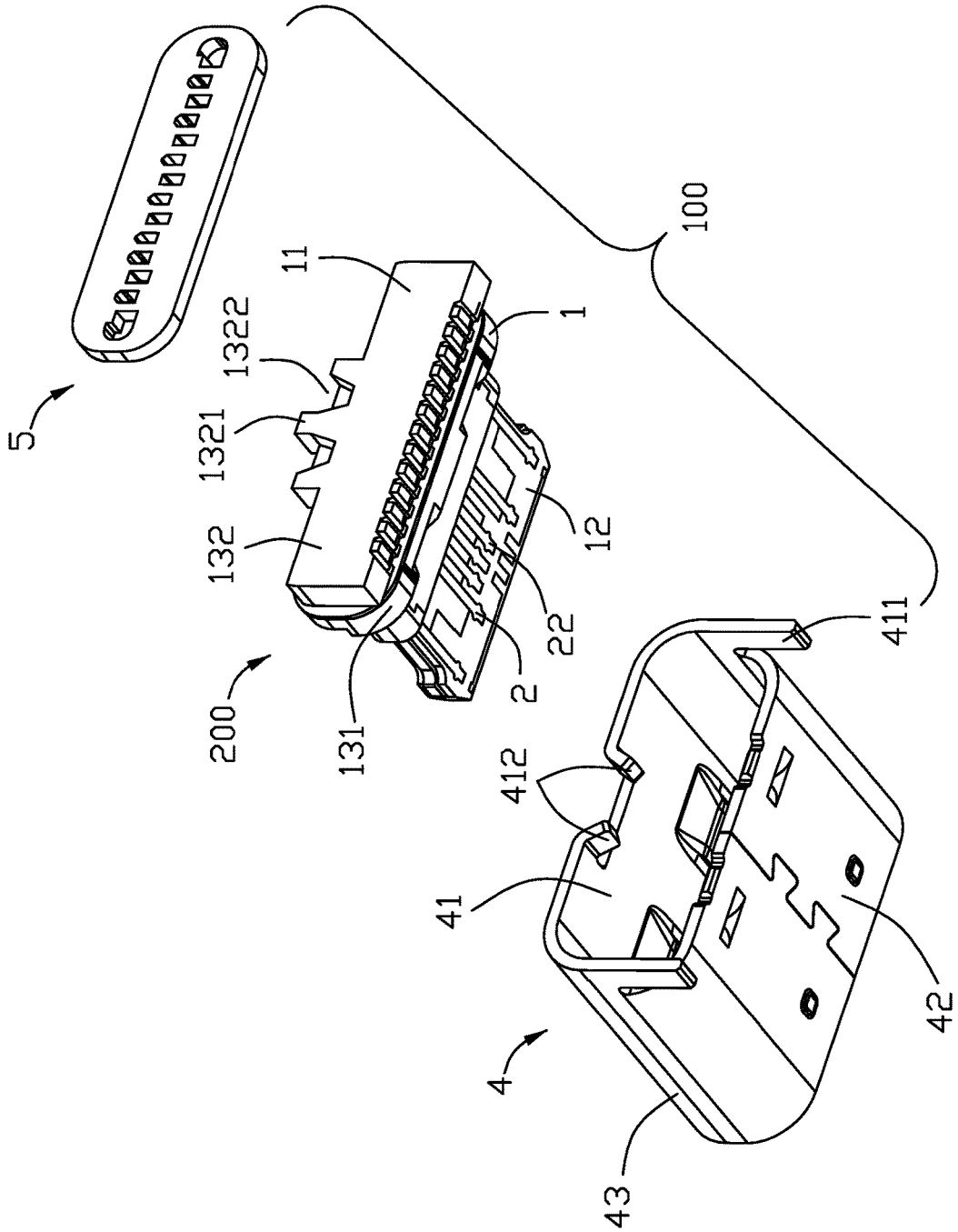


FIG. 10

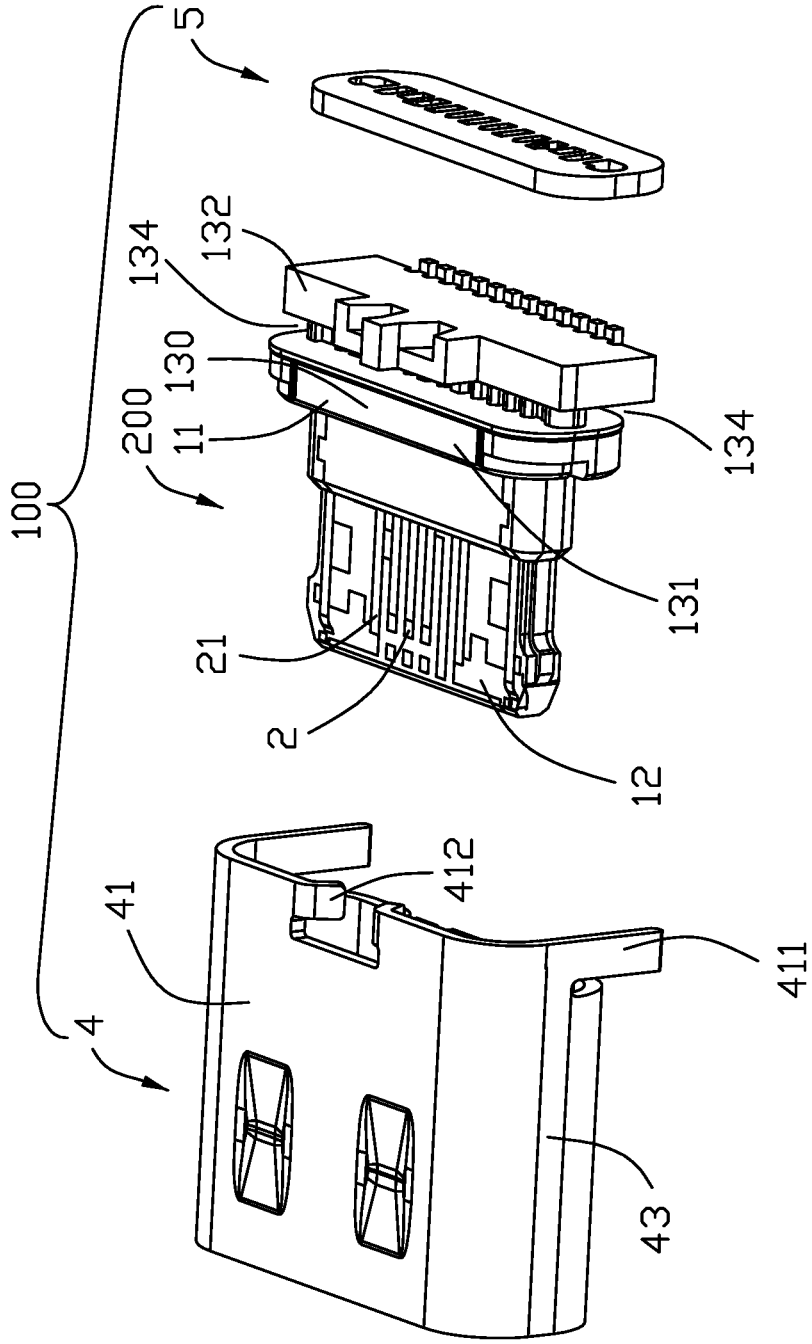


FIG. 11

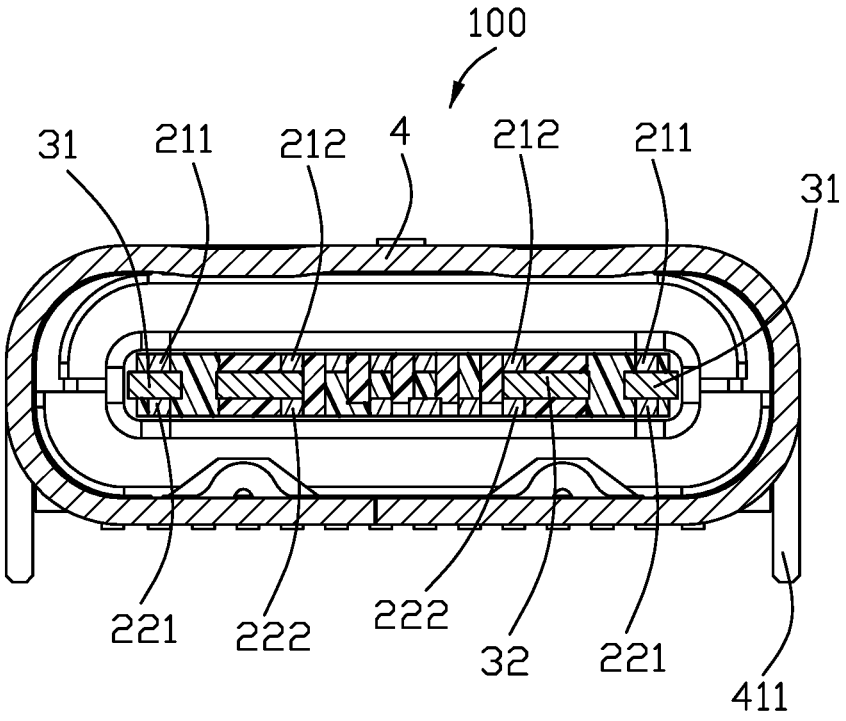


FIG. 12

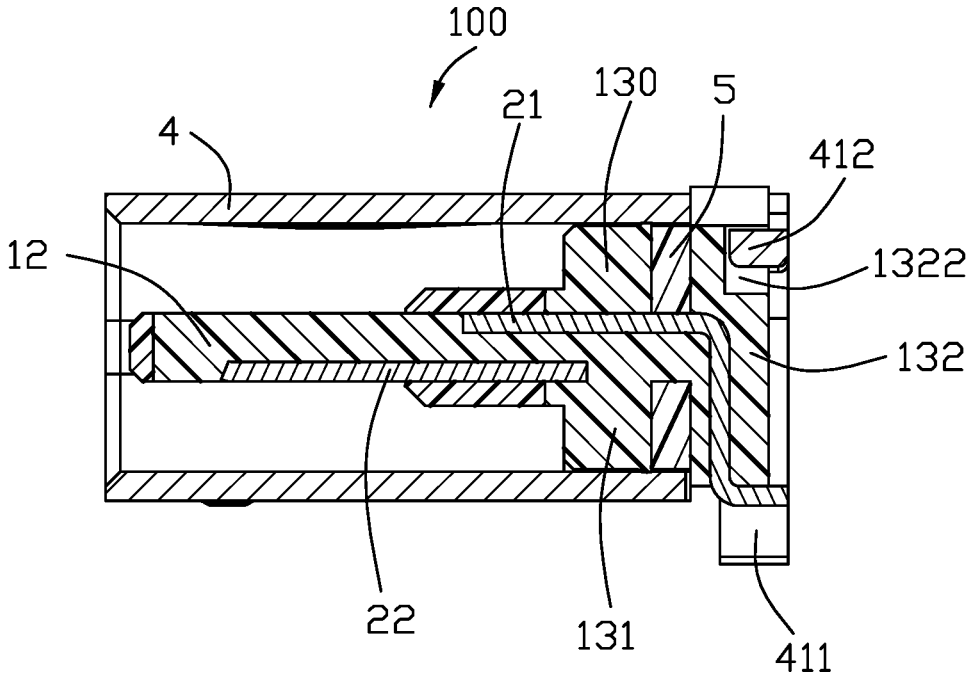


FIG. 13

ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR HAVING UPPER AND LOWER POWER CONTACTS IN CONTACT WITH METALLIC PLATE AND MAKING METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of making an electrical connector having an upper ground contact in an upper row of contacts and a lower ground contact in a lower row of contacts that are respectively in contact with two opposite faces of a first metallic plate and an upper power contact in the upper row and a lower power contact in the lower row that are respectively in contact with two opposite faces of a second metallic plate.

2. Description of Related Arts

It is known for Universal Serial Bus (USB) Type-C connectors to have ground contacts in an upper and lower rows of contacts in contact with a first middle metallic plate and power contacts in the upper and lower rows in contact with a second middle metallic plate, wherein the first middle metallic plate and the second middle metallic plate are formed separately.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method of making an electrical connector comprises the steps of: insert molding a first insulator with an upper and lower rows of contacts and a metallic element arranged between the upper row of contacts and the lower row of contacts while leaving a void space to expose a bridge of the metallic element; cutting the bridge of the metallic element through the void space to form a first plate and a second plate separated from each other; and insert molding a second insulator to fill up the void space.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an electrical connector in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. **2** is another perspective view of the electrical connector;

FIG. **3** is a schematic exploded view of two rows of contacts and a metallic element of the electrical connector;

FIG. **4** is a view similar to FIG. **3** but from a different perspective;

FIG. **5** is an assembled perspective view of the contacts and the metallic element with an insulator;

FIG. **6** is a view similar to FIG. **5** but showing a bridge of the metallic element is cut;

FIG. **7** is an exploded view of a contact module of the electrical connector;

FIG. **8** is a view similar to FIG. **7** but from a different perspective;

FIG. **9** is an exploded view of the electrical connector;

FIG. **10** is another exploded view of the electrical connector;

FIG. **11** is a further exploded view of the electrical connector;

FIG. **12** is a cross-sectional view of the electrical connector taken along line A-A in FIG. **1**; and

FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view of the electrical connector taken along line B-B in FIG. **1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIGS. **1-11**, an electrical connector **100** comprises a contact module **200** and a shielding shell **4** enclosing the contact module **200**. The electrical connector **100** may further comprise a rear sealing element **5**. The contact module **200** includes an insulative housing **1**, two rows of contacts **2** including the upper contacts and the lower contacts and arranged in the insulative housing **1**, and a metallic element **3** arranged in the insulative housing **1** between the two rows of contacts **2**.

Referring specifically to FIGS. **5-11**, the insulative housing **1** includes a base **11** and a tongue **12**. The insulative housing **1** is constructed of a first insulator **13** that is insert molded with the contacts **2** and a second insulator **14** that is further over-molding the insert-molded first body and contacts. The first insulator **13** has a base part **130** and a tongue part **133**. The base part **130** has a front portion **131**, a rear portion **132**, and a gap **134** dividing the front and rear portions. There are three blocks **1321** at the rear portion **132** and two slots **1322** between the blocks **1321**. The tongue portion **133** has a void space **1331**. The second insulator **14** fills up the void space **1331**. The tongue part **133** and the second insulator **14** constitute the tongue **12** of the insulative housing **1**. The base part **130** of the first insulator **13** constitutes the base **11** of the insulative housing **1**.

Referring specifically to FIGS. **3-4**, the plurality of contacts **2** include an upper row of contacts **21**, i.e., the upper contacts, and a lower row of contacts **22**, i.e., the lower contacts, so designed and arranged in number and in function that the electrical connector **1** may support mating of a complementary plug connector in either of two orientations.

The upper row of contacts **21** include two outermost ground contacts **211**, two power contacts **212** next to the two ground contacts **211**, and plural signal contacts. Each of the contacts **21** has a contacting portion **213**, a tail portion **215**, and an intermediate portion **214** between the contacting portion **213** and the tail portion **215**. The lower row of contacts **22** include two outermost ground contacts **221**, two power contacts **222** next to the two ground contacts **221**, and plural signal contacts. Each of the contacts **22** has a contacting portion **223**, a tail portion **225**, and an intermediate portion **224** between the contacting portion **223** and the tail portion **225**.

The metallic element **3** is arranged as a pair of separate planar structures each including initially a bridge **33** and an outer first/grounding plate **31** and an inner second/power plate **32** connected to each other by the bridge **33**. Provision of the bridge **33** eases manufacturing of the separated first and second plates.

Referring specifically to FIGS. **9-11**, the shielding shell **4** has a top wall, a bottom wall **42**, and a pair of side walls **43** surrounding a receiving space **300**. The top wall **41** has a pair of fixing legs **411** and a pair of fixing tabs **412**.

Referring to FIGS. **1-13**, a method of making the electrical connector **100** essentially comprises the steps of: insert molding the first insulator **13** with the upper and lower rows of contacts **21** and **22** and the metallic element **3** that is arranged between the upper row of contacts **21** and the lower row of contacts **22** while leaving the void space **1331** to expose the bridge **33** of the metallic element **3**; cutting the bridge **33** of the metallic element **3** through the void space **1331** to form the first plate **31** and the second plate **32** that

are separated from each other; and insert molding the second insulator **14** to the insert molded contacts **2** and metallic element **3**, thereby filling up the void space **1331**. The above step of insert molding the first insulator may comprise contacting the ground contact **211** of the upper row and the ground contact **221** of the lower row with two opposite surfaces of the first plate **31** of the metallic element **3** before applying the first insulator **13**.

The step of insert molding the first insulator may further comprise contacting the power contact **212** in the upper row and the power contact **222** in the lower row with two opposite surfaces of the second plate **32** of the metallic element **3** before applying the first insulator **13**. It should be noted that the upper row of contacts **21** are originally equipped with corresponding bridges between every adjacent two contacts and the lower row of contacts are as well before applying the first insulator **13**, similar to what is disclosed in the U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20160359274 having the same applicant with the invention. Anyhow, in the instant application, after applying the first insulator **13** and before applying the second insulator **14**, not only the bridges between the corresponding contacts but also those between the metallic plates should be removed, compared with only the bridges between the corresponding contacts being removed in the aforementioned application publication. Notably, the grounding plate intimately sandwiched between upper grounding contact and lower contact grounding contact is disclosed before in the corresponding patents of the same applicant with the instant application; anyhow in the instant invention the power plate intimately sandwiched between the upper power contact and the lower power contact and made via the same insert-molding procedure has its own novel features compared with the traditional connectors.

In mounting the contact module **200** to the receiving space **300** of the shielding shell **4**, a gap **601** is formed between an inner surface of the shielding shell top wall **41** and an outer surface of the base part rear portion **132**. The rear sealing element **5** is formed in place by applying and solidifying suitable material through the gap **601**.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical connector comprising:

a plurality of upper contacts and a plurality of lower contacts opposite to each other in a vertical direction,

said upper contacts including corresponding upper power contacts and upper grounding contacts;

said lower contacts including corresponding lower power contacts and lower grounding contacts;

a metallic power plate and a metallic grounding plate spaced from each other in a transverse direction perpendicular to said vertical direction; and

the upper contacts, the lower contacts, the power plate and the grounding plate all integrally formed within an insulator via insert-molding; wherein

in the vertical direction, the power plate is intimately sandwiched between the upper power contact and the lower power contact, and the grounding plate is intimately sandwiched between the upper grounding contact and the lower grounding contact; wherein

said power plate and said grounding plate are derived from same sheet metal, wherein said power plate and said grounding plate are originally linked with a bridge which extends in a transverse direction perpendicular to said vertical direction and is removed by cutting before completing said insulator so as to leave a space, which is originally occupied by the bridge, filled with a material of the insulator, and wherein said insulator includes a first insulator and a second insulator wherein the first insulator is applied to the upper contacts, the lower contacts, the power plate and the grounding plate before removing the bridge while the second insulator is applied to the upper contacts, the lower contacts, the power plate and the grounding plate after the bridge is removed so as to fill the space.

2. An electrical connector comprising: a plurality of upper contacts and a plurality of lower contacts opposite to each other in a vertical direction,

said upper contacts including corresponding upper power contacts and upper grounding contacts;

said lower contacts including corresponding lower power contacts and lower grounding contacts;

a metallic power plate and a metallic grounding plate spaced from each other in a transverse direction perpendicular to said vertical direction; and

the upper contacts, the lower contacts, the power plate and the grounding plate all integrally formed within an insulator via insert-molding;

wherein in the vertical direction, the power plate is intimately sandwiched between the upper power contact and the lower power contact, and the grounding plate is intimately sandwiched between the upper grounding contact and the lower grounding contact;

wherein said power plate and said grounding plate are derived from same sheet metal;

wherein said power plate and said grounding plate are originally linked with a bridge which extends in a transverse direction perpendicular to said vertical direction and is removed by cutting before completing said insulator so as to leave a space, which is originally occupied by the bridge, filled with material of the insulator;

wherein in the vertical direction, the power plate is thicker than both the upper power contact and the lower power contact, and the grounding plate is thicker than both the upper grounding contact and the lower grounding contact; in the transverse direction, the power plate is wider than both the upper power contact and the lower power contact, and the grounding plate is wider than both the upper grounding contact and the lower grounding contact.

* * * * *